

STA_445_Assignment 7

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Problem 1:

The `infmort` data set from the package `faraway` gives the infant mortality rate for a variety of countries. The information is relatively out of date, but will be fun to graph. Visualize the data using by creating scatter plots of mortality vs income while faceting using `region` and setting color by `oil` export status. Utilize a \log_{10} transformation for both `mortality` and `income` axes. This can be done either by doing the transformation inside the `aes()` command or by utilizing the `scale_x_log10()` or `scale_y_log10()` layers. The critical difference is if the scales are on the original vs log transformed scale. Experiment with both and see which you prefer.

- The `rownames()` of the table gives the country names and you should create a new column that contains the country names. `*rownames`

```
infmort <- infmort %>%
  mutate(country=rownames(infmort))
rownames(infmort) <- NULL
infmort
```

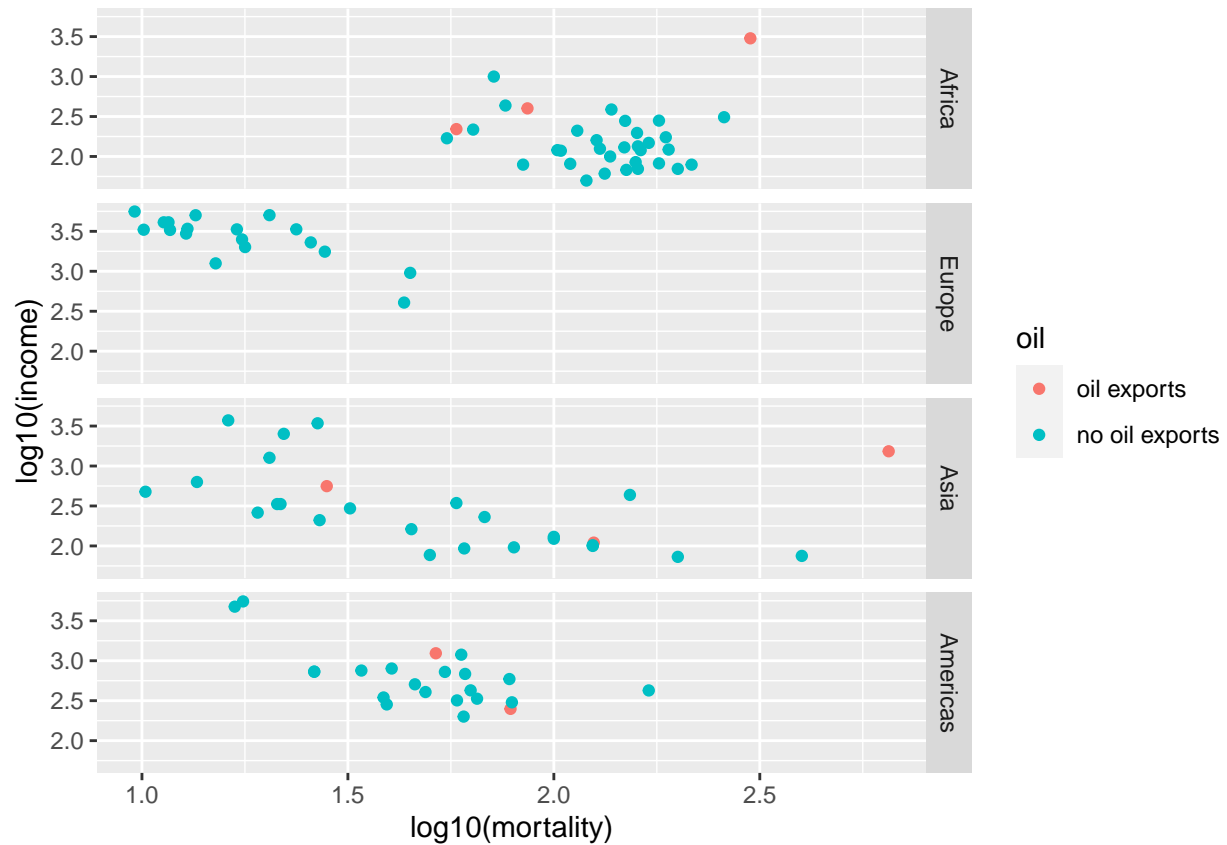
##	region	income	mortality	oil	country
## 1	Asia	3426	26.7	no oil exports	Australia
## 2	Europe	3350	23.7	no oil exports	Austria
## 3	Europe	3346	17.0	no oil exports	Belgium
## 4	Americas	4751	16.8	no oil exports	Canada
## 5	Europe	5029	13.5	no oil exports	Denmark
## 6	Europe	3312	10.1	no oil exports	Finland
## 7	Europe	3403	12.9	no oil exports	France
## 8	Europe	5040	20.4	no oil exports	West_Germany
## 9	Europe	2009	17.8	no oil exports	Ireland
## 10	Europe	2298	25.7	no oil exports	Italy
## 11	Europe	3292	11.7	no oil exports	Japan
## 12	Europe	4103	11.6	no oil exports	Netherlands
## 13	Asia	3723	16.2	no oil exports	New_Zealand
## 14	Europe	4102	11.3	no oil exports	Norway
## 15	Europe	956	44.8	no oil exports	Portugal
## 16	Africa	1000	71.5	no oil exports	South_Africa
## 17	Europe	5596	9.6	no oil exports	Sweden
## 18	Europe	2963	12.8	no oil exports	Switzerland
## 19	Europe	2503	17.5	no oil exports	Britain

## 20	Americas	5523	17.6	no	oil exports	United_States
## 21	Africa	400	86.3		oil exports	Algeria
## 22	Americas	250	78.5		oil exports	Ecuador
## 23	Asia	110	125.0		oil exports	Indonesia
## 24	Asia	1280	NA		oil exports	Iran
## 25	Asia	560	28.1		oil exports	Iraq
## 26	Africa	3010	300.0		oil exports	Libya
## 27	Africa	220	58.0		oil exports	Nigeria
## 28	Asia	1530	650.0		oil exports	Saudi_Arabia
## 29	Americas	1240	51.7		oil exports	Venezuela
## 30	Americas	1191	59.6	no	oil exports	Argentina
## 31	Americas	425	170.0	no	oil exports	Brazil
## 32	Americas	590	78.0	no	oil exports	Chile
## 33	Americas	426	62.8	no	oil exports	Colombia
## 34	Americas	725	54.4	no	oil exports	Costa_Rica
## 35	Americas	406	48.8	no	oil exports	Dominican_Republic
## 36	Europe	1760	27.8	no	oil exports	Greece
## 37	Americas	302	79.1	no	oil exports	Guatemala
## 38	Asia	2526	22.1	no	oil exports	Israel
## 39	Americas	727	26.2	no	oil exports	Jamaica
## 40	Asia	631	13.6	no	oil exports	Lebanon
## 41	Asia	295	32.0	no	oil exports	Malaysia
## 42	Americas	684	60.9	no	oil exports	Mexico
## 43	Americas	507	46.0	no	oil exports	Nicaragua
## 44	Americas	754	34.1	no	oil exports	Panama
## 45	Americas	335	65.1	no	oil exports	Peru
## 46	Asia	1268	20.4	no	oil exports	Singapore
## 47	Europe	1256	15.1	no	oil exports	Spain
## 48	Asia	261	19.1	no	oil exports	Taiwan
## 49	Americas	732	26.2	no	oil exports	Trinidad_and_Tobago
## 50	Africa	434	76.3	no	oil exports	Tunisia
## 51	Americas	799	40.4	no	oil exports	Uruguay
## 52	Europe	406	43.3	no	oil exports	Yugoslavia
## 53	Africa	310	259.0	no	oil exports	Zambia
## 54	Americas	200	60.4	no	oil exports	Bolivia
## 55	Africa	100	137.0	no	oil exports	Cameroon
## 56	Africa	281	180.0	no	oil exports	Congo
## 57	Africa	210	114.0	no	oil exports	Egypt
## 58	Americas	319	58.2	no	oil exports	El_Salvador
## 59	Africa	217	63.7	no	oil exports	Ghana
## 60	Americas	284	39.3	no	oil exports	Honduras
## 61	Africa	387	138.0	no	oil exports	Ivory_Coast
## 62	Asia	334	21.3	no	oil exports	Jordan
## 63	Asia	344	58.0	no	oil exports	South_Korea
## 64	Africa	197	159.2	no	oil exports	Liberia
## 65	Africa	279	149.0	no	oil exports	Moroco
## 66	Asia	477	10.2	no	oil exports	Papua_New_Guinea
## 67	Americas	347	38.6	no	oil exports	Paraguay
## 68	Asia	230	67.9	no	oil exports	Philippines
## 69	Asia	334	21.7	no	oil exports	Syria
## 70	Asia	210	27.0	no	oil exports	Thailand
## 71	Asia	435	153.0	no	oil exports	Turkey
## 72	Asia	130	100.0	no	oil exports	South_Vietnam
## 73	Asia	75	400.0	no	oil exports	Afganistan

## 74	Asia	100	124.3	no oil exports	Bangladesh
## 75	Asia	73	200.0	no oil exports	Burma
## 76	Africa	68	150.0	no oil exports	Burundi
## 77	Asia	123	100.0	no oil exports	Cambodia
## 78	Africa	122	190.0	no oil exports	Central_African_Rep
## 79	Africa	70	160.0	no oil exports	Chad
## 80	Africa	81	109.6	no oil exports	Dahomey
## 81	Africa	79	84.2	no oil exports	Ethiopia
## 82	Africa	79	216.0	no oil exports	Guinea
## 83	Americas	100	NA	no oil exports	Haiti
## 84	Asia	93	60.6	no oil exports	India
## 85	Africa	169	55.0	no oil exports	Kenya
## 86	Asia	71	NA	no oil exports	Laos
## 87	Africa	120	102.0	no oil exports	Madagascar
## 88	Africa	130	148.3	no oil exports	Malawi
## 89	Africa	50	120.0	no oil exports	Mali
## 90	Africa	174	187.0	no oil exports	Mauritania
## 91	Asia	90	NA	no oil exports	Nepal
## 92	Africa	70	200.0	no oil exports	Niger
## 93	Asia	102	124.3	no oil exports	Pakistan
## 94	Africa	61	132.9	no oil exports	Rwanda
## 95	Africa	148	170.0	no oil exports	Sierra_Leone
## 96	Africa	85	158.0	no oil exports	Somalia
## 97	Asia	162	45.1	no oil exports	Sri_Lanka
## 98	Africa	125	129.4	no oil exports	Sudan
## 99	Africa	120	162.5	no oil exports	Tanzania
## 100	Africa	160	127.0	no oil exports	Togo
## 101	Africa	134	160.0	no oil exports	Uganda
## 102	Africa	82	180.0	no oil exports	Upper_Volta
## 103	Asia	96	80.0	no oil exports	Southern_Yemen
## 104	Asia	77	50.0	no oil exports	Yemen
## 105	Africa	118	104.0	no oil exports	Zaire

b. Create scatter plots with the `log10()` transformation inside the `aes()` command.

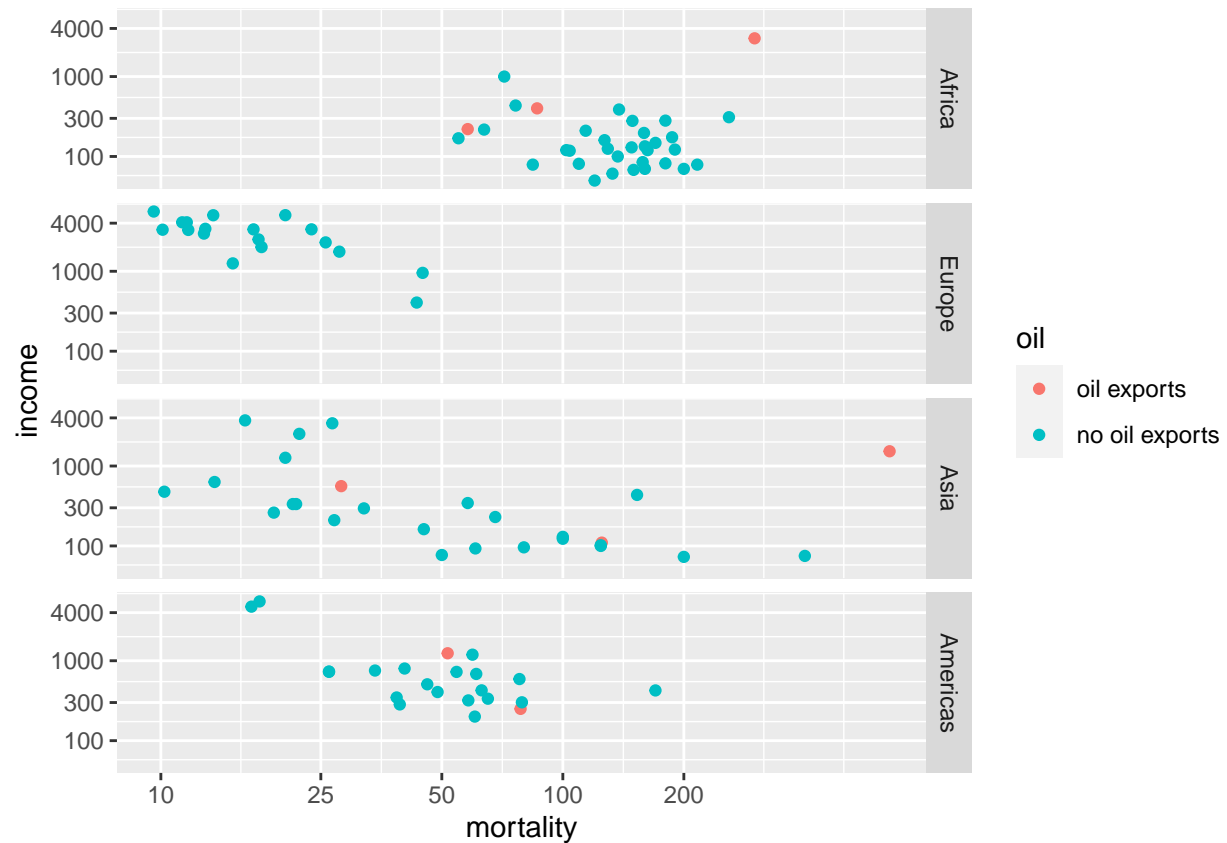
```
ggplot(data=infmort, aes(x=log10(mortality), y=log10(income))) +
  geom_point(aes(color=oil)) +
  facet_grid(region~.)
```



c. Create the scatter plots using the `scale_x_log10()` and `scale_y_log10()`. Set the major and minor breaks to be useful and aesthetically pleasing. Comment on which version you find easier to read.

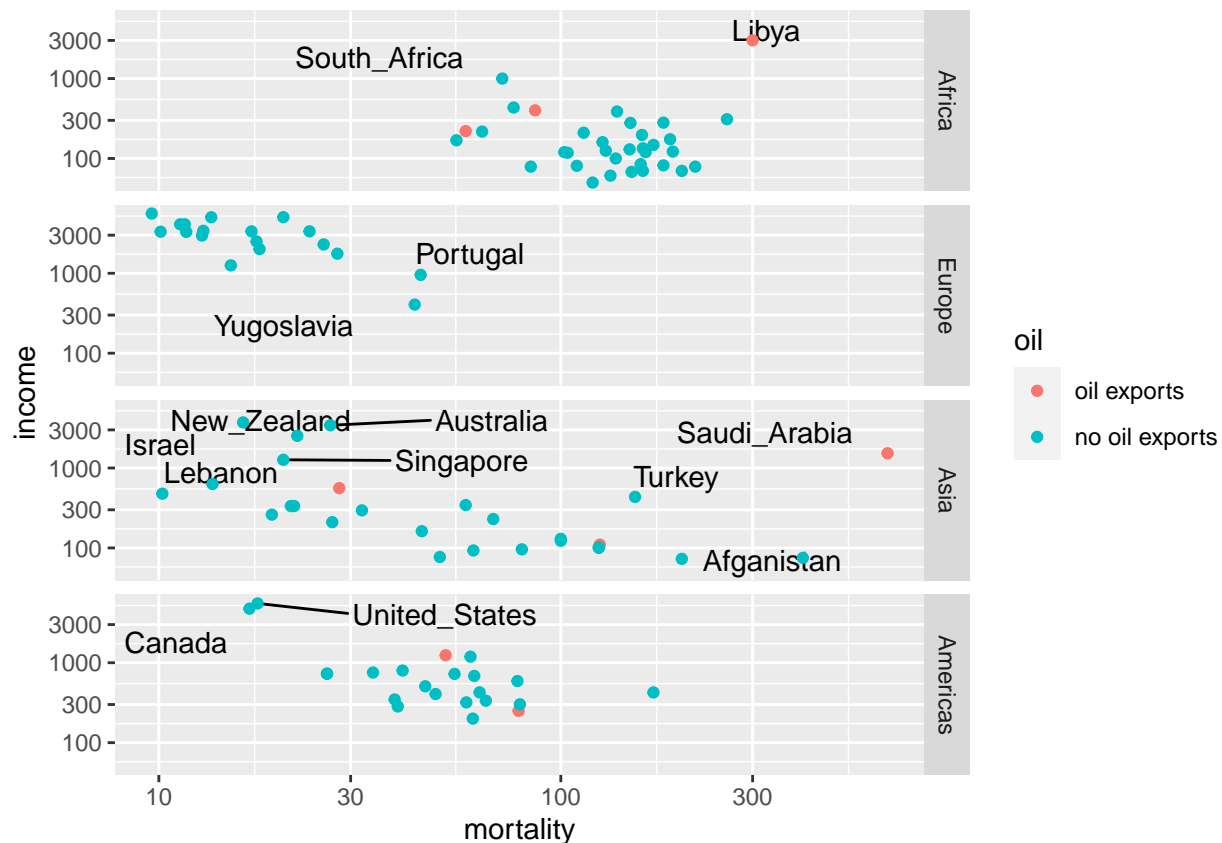
#This version is better because the breaks can be chosen and it uses the original values from the data.

```
ggplot(data=infmort, aes(x=mortality, y=income)) +
  geom_point(aes(color=oil)) +
  scale_x_log10(breaks=c(10, 25, 50, 100, 200)) +
  scale_y_log10(breaks=c(100, 300, 1000, 4000)) +
  facet_grid(region~.)
```



- d. The package `ggrepel` contains functions `geom_text_repel()` and `geom_label_repel()` that mimic the basic `geom_text()` and `geom_label()` functions in `ggplot2`, but work to make sure the labels don't overlap. Select 10-15 countries to label and do so using the `geom_text_repel()` function.

```
ggplot(data=infmort, aes(x=mortality, y=income, label=country)) +
  geom_text_repel() +
  scale_x_log10() +
  scale_y_log10() +
  geom_point(aes(color=oil)) +
  facet_grid(region~.)
```



Problem 2

Using the `datasets::trees` data, complete the following:

```
data(trees)
```

- a. Create a regression model for $y = \text{Volume}$ as a function of $x = \text{Height}$.

```
trees.model <- lm(data=trees, Volume ~ Height)
trees.model
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Volume ~ Height, data = trees)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)      Height
##      -87.124       1.543
```

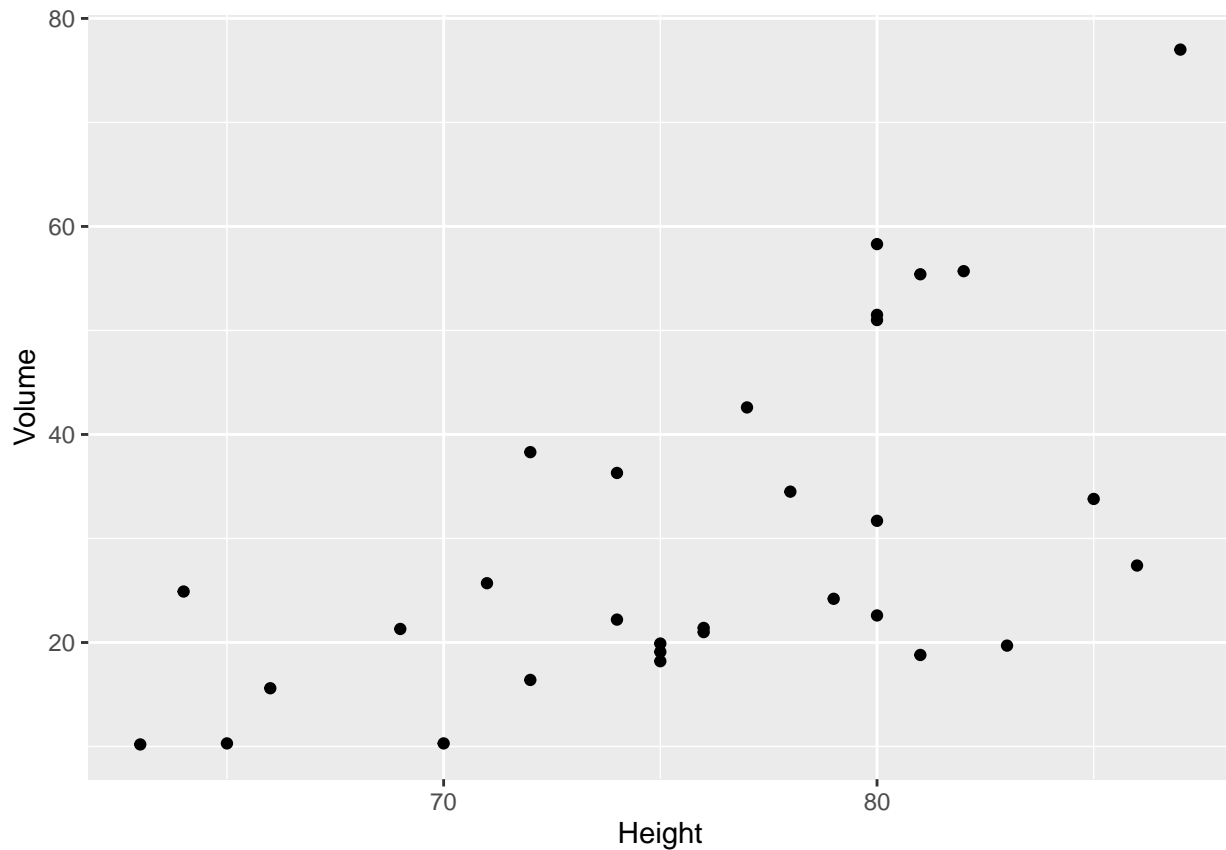
- b. Using the `str(your model's name)` command, to get a list of all the information stored in the linear model object. Use `$` to extract the slope and intercept of the regression line (the coefficients).

```
str(trees.model$coefficients)
```

```
## Named num [1:2] -87.12 1.54  
## - attr(*, "names")= chr [1:2] "(Intercept)" "Height"
```

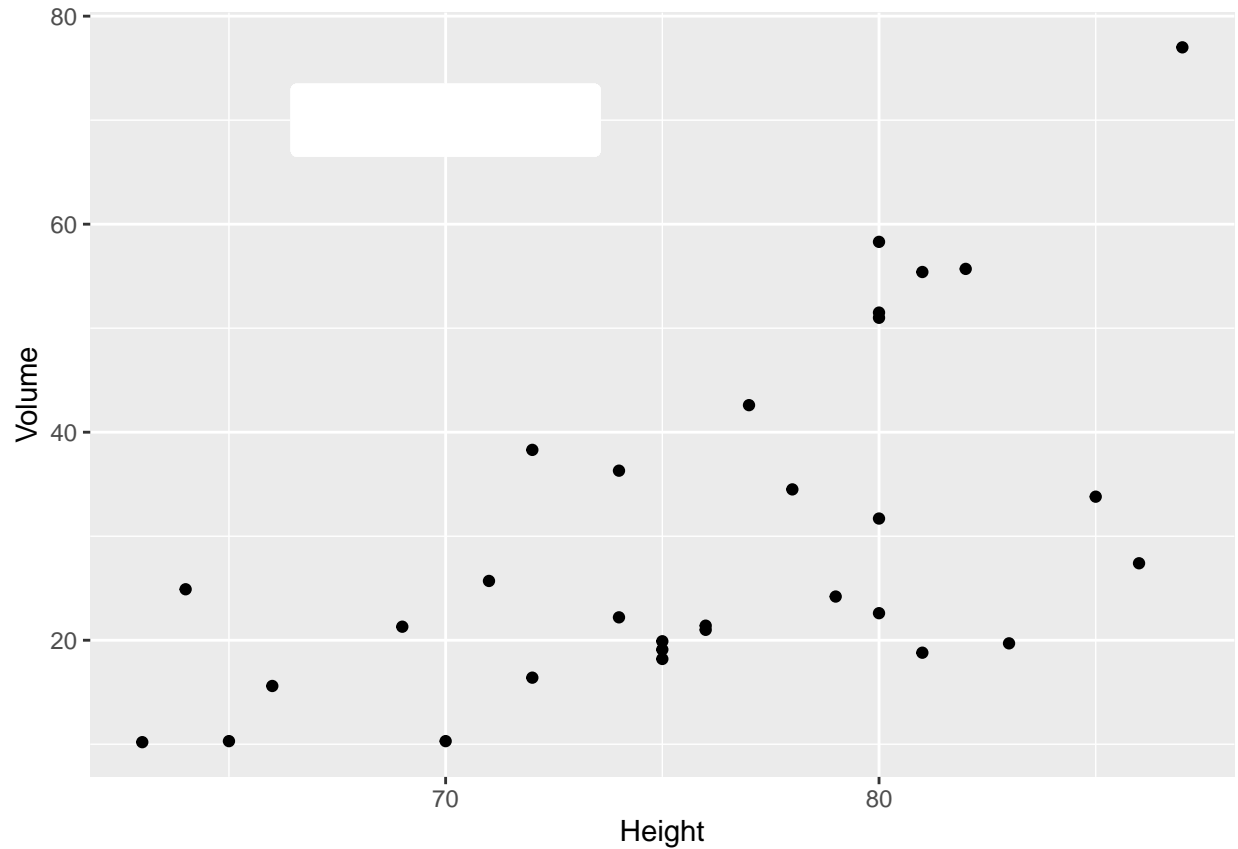
c. Using ggplot2, create a scatter plot of Volume vs Height.

```
ggplot(data=trees, aes(x=Height, y=Volume)) +  
  geom_point()
```



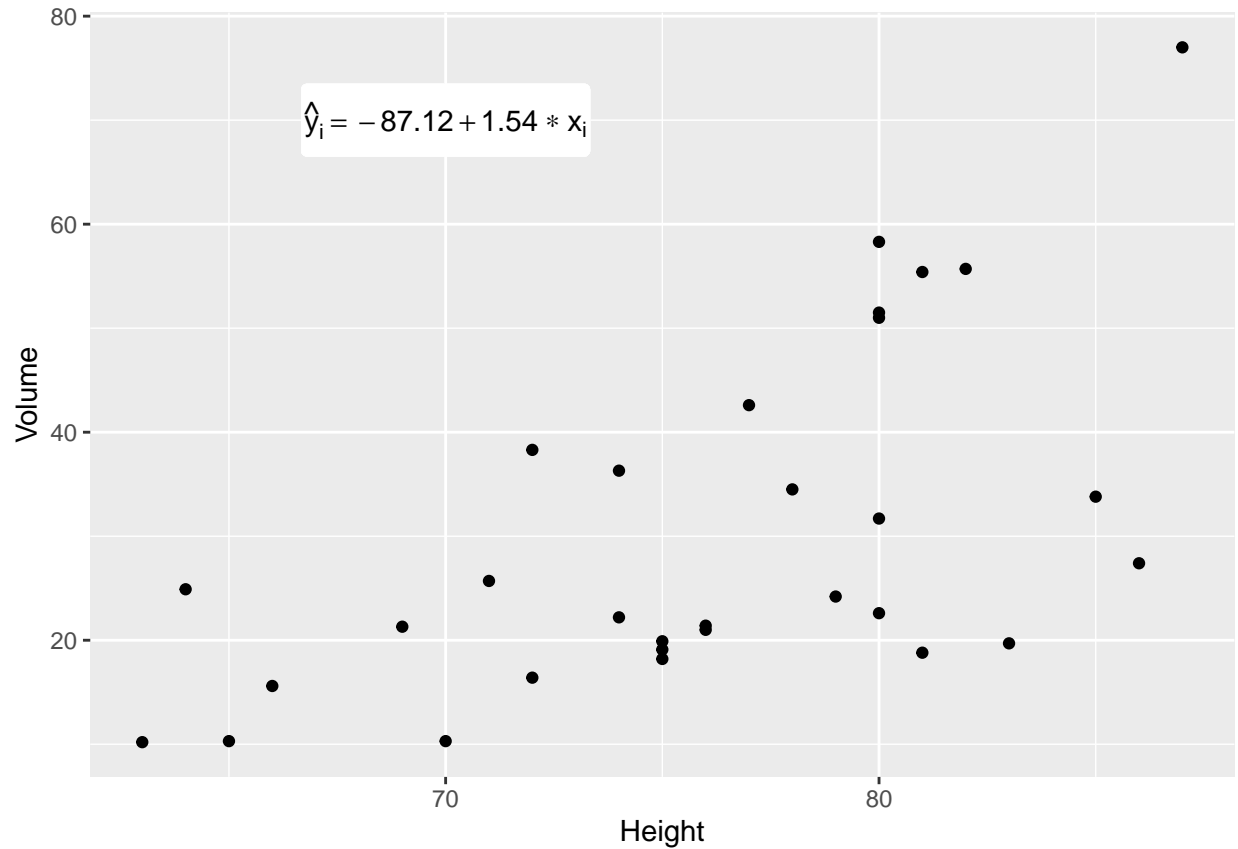
d. Create a nice white filled rectangle to add text information to using by adding the following annotation layer.

```
ggplot(data=trees, aes(x=Height, y=Volume)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_label(aes(x = 70, y = 70, label = "              " ),  
             fill = "white", label.size = NA, size = 10)
```



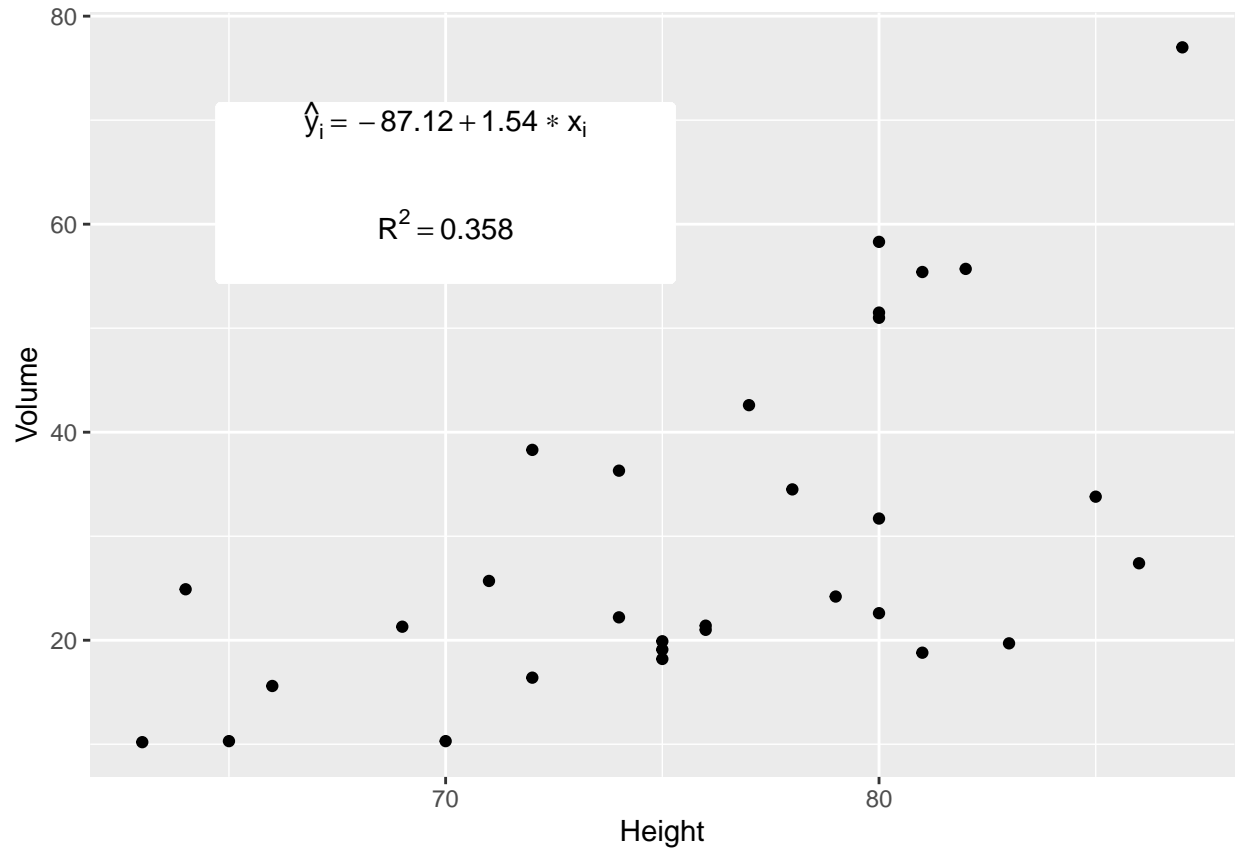
e. Add some annotation text to write the equation of the line $\hat{y}_i = -87.12 + 1.54 * x_i$ in the text area.

```
ggplot(data=trees, aes(x=Height, y=Volume)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_label(aes(x = 70, y = 70, label = "
                    ",
                    fill = "white", label.size = NA, size = 10) +
  annotate('text', x=70, y=70,
    label=latex2exp::TeX('$\\hat{y}_i = -87.12 + 1.54 * x_i$'))
```

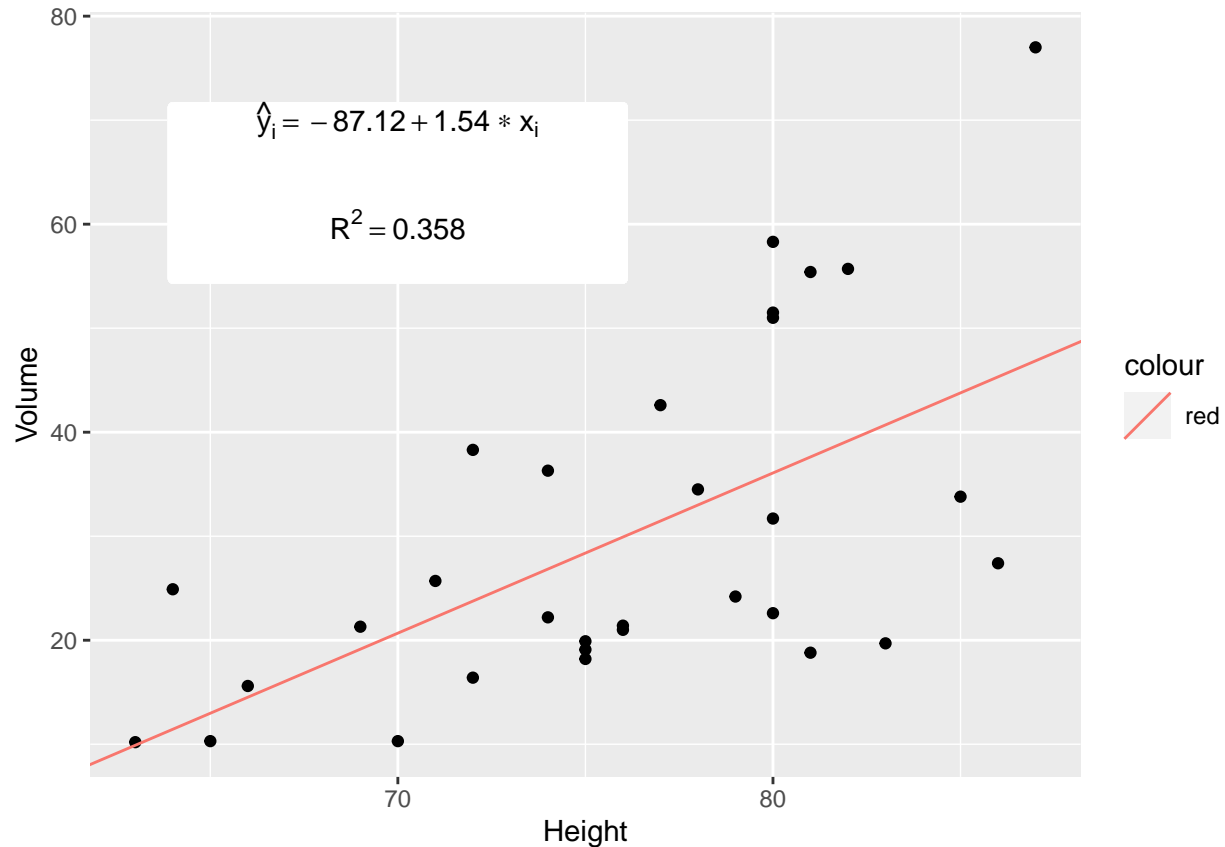
f. Add annotation to add $R^2 = 0.358$

```
ggplot(data=trees, aes(x=Height, y=Volume)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_label(aes(x = 70, y = 63, label = "          "),
    fill = "white", label.size = NA, size = 30) +
  annotate('text', x=70, y=70,
    label=latex2exp::TeX('$\\hat{y}_i = -87.12 + 1.54 * x_i$')) +
  annotate('text', x=70, y=60,
    label=latex2exp::TeX('$R^2 = 0.358$'))
```



g. Add the regression line in red. The most convenient layer function to use is `geom_abline()`.

```
ggplot(data=trees, aes(x=Height, y=Volume)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_label(aes(x = 70, y = 63, label = "          "),
    fill = "white", label.size = NA, size = 30) +
  annotate('text', x=70, y=70,
    label=latex2exp::TeX('$\\hat{y}_i = -87.12 + 1.54 * x_i$')) +
  annotate('text', x=70, y=60,
    label=latex2exp::TeX('$R^2 = 0.358$')) +
  geom_abline(aes(slope=1.54, intercept=-87.12, color='red'))
```



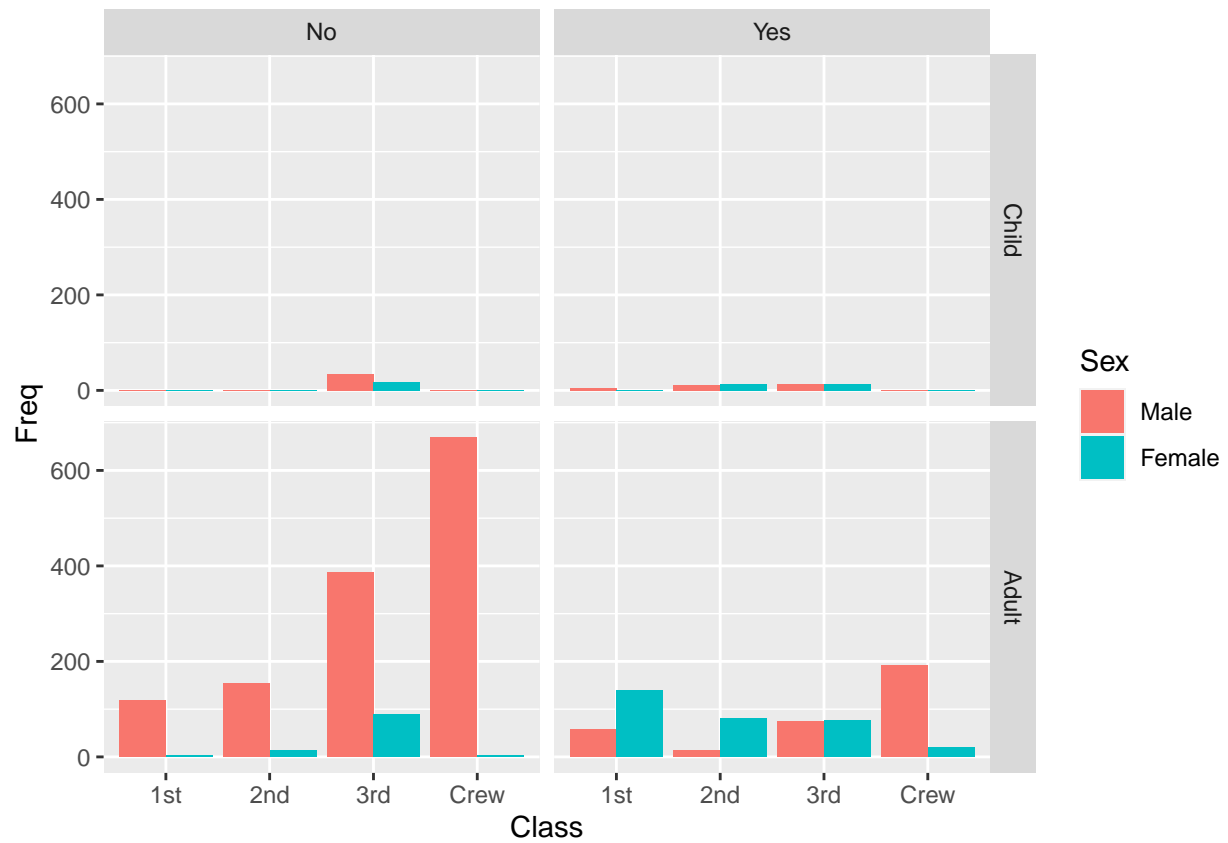
Problem 3

In `datasets::Titanic` table summarizes the survival of passengers aboard the ocean liner *Titanic*. It includes information about passenger class, sex, and age (adult or child). Create a bar graph showing the number of individuals that survived based on the passenger **Class**, **Sex**, and **Age** variable information. You'll need to use faceting and/or color to get all four variables on the same graph. Make sure that differences in survival among different classes of children are perceivable. *Unfortunately, the data is stored as a `table` and to expand it to a data frame, the following code can be used.*

```
'''r
Titanic <- Titanic %>% as.data.frame()
'''
```

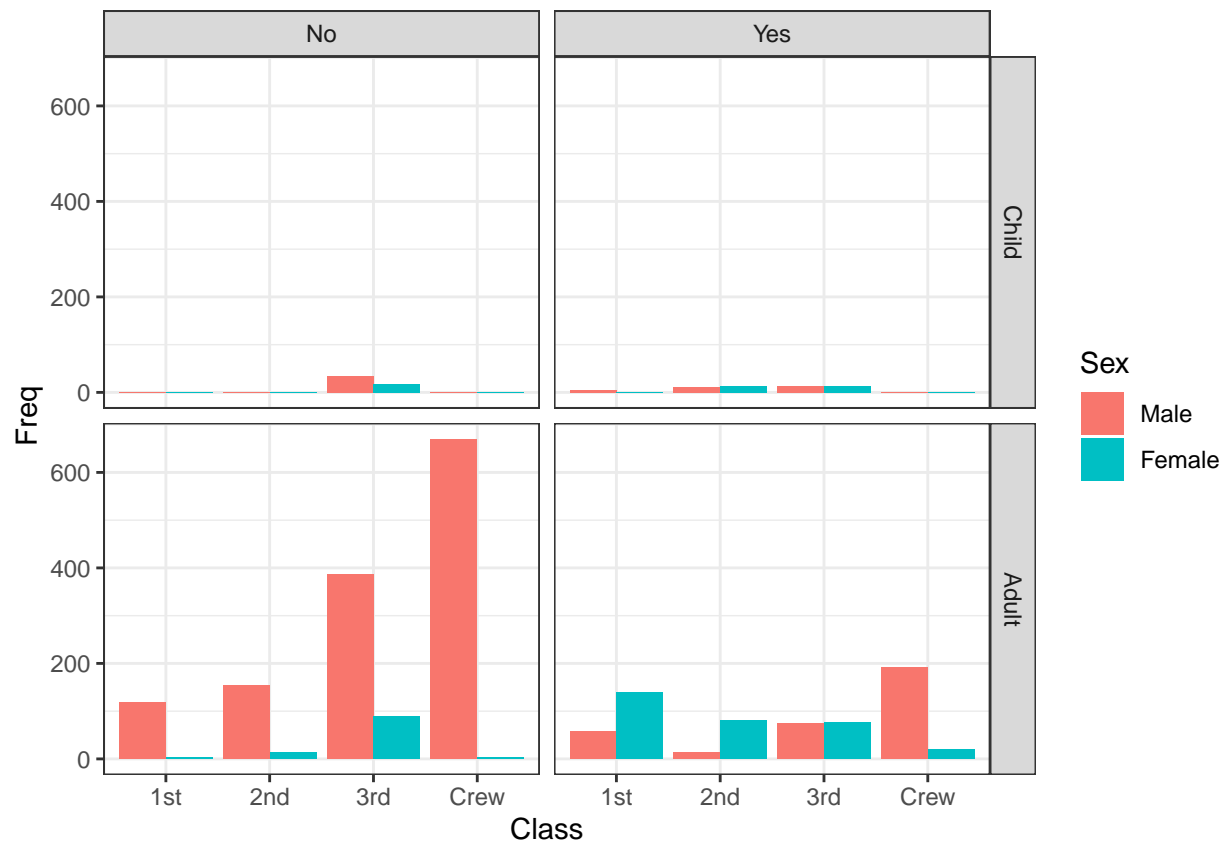
- Make this graph using the default theme. *If you use color to denote survivorship, modify the color scheme so that a cold color denotes death.*

```
ggplot(data=Titanic, aes(Class, Freq, fill=Sex)) +
  geom_col(position="dodge") +
  facet_grid(Age~Survived)
```



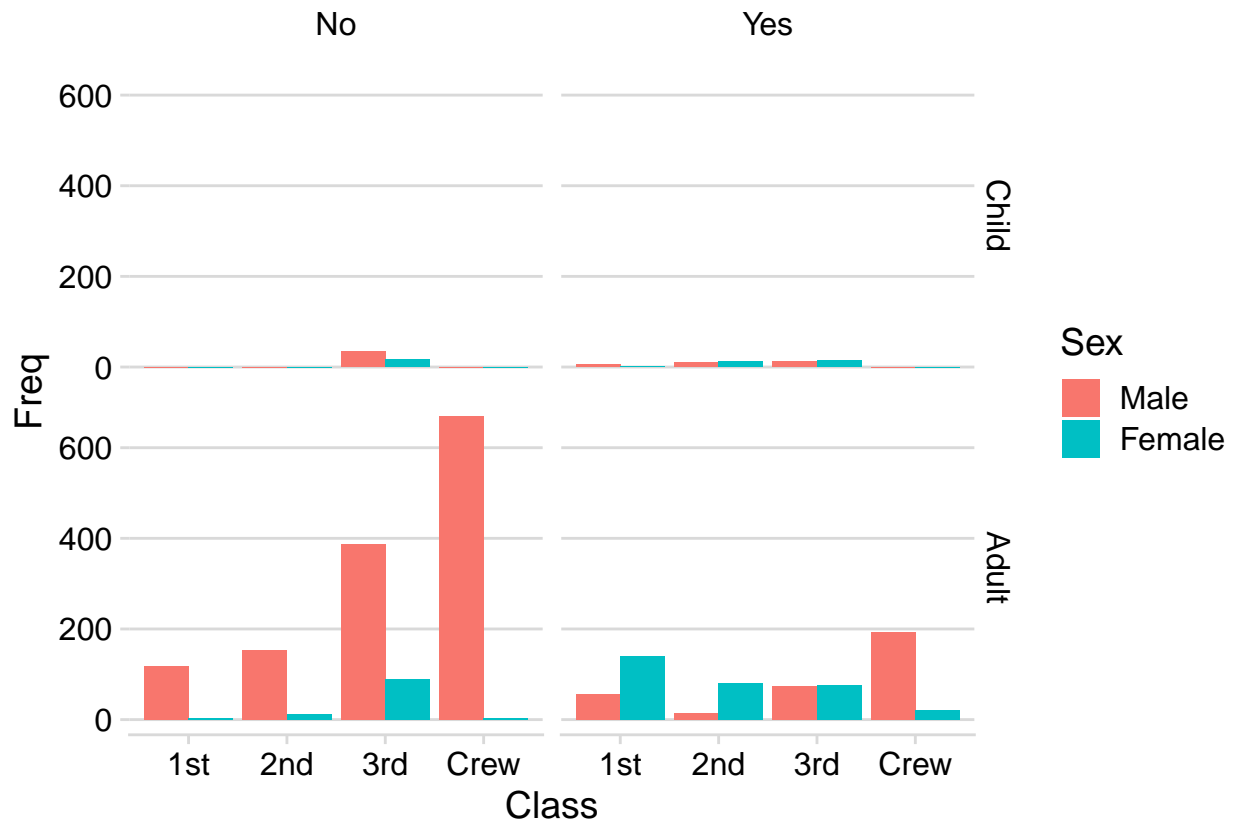
b. Make this graph using the `theme_bw()` theme.

```
ggplot(data=Titanic, aes(Class, Freq, fill=Sex)) +
  geom_col(position="dodge") +
  facet_grid(Age~Survived) +
  theme_bw()
```



c. Make this graph using the `cowplot::theme_minimal_hgrid()` theme.

```
ggplot(data=Titanic, aes(Class, Freq, fill=Sex)) +
  geom_col(position="dodge") +
  facet_grid(Age~Survived)+
  cowplot::theme_minimal_hgrid()
```



d. Why would it be beneficial to drop the vertical grid lines?

The vertical grid lines separate bars that belong to the same variable, easier to read without them.